The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 3. VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1886. No. 118

Wanted.

Advertisements under this head, three insertions 50 cents: six insertions, 75 cents.

WANTED.—The address of the young lady who formerly worked for Brown Bros., Toronto, O. Address Box 485, city. oct26

WANTED.—A young man wants a situation; is a fair scholar; can milk and attend horses; cattle and garden. Address G. H., TIMES office. oct26 3t

WANTED—A boy for a store. Apply by letter to "G.," TIMES office. oct25

WANTED, immediately—A first-class Baker. Apply to Kelly Bros., West End, New Westminster. oct23 6t

IF YOU WANT.—Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, or any kind of labour done. We make no charge. B. C. E. Bureau, PICKERING & Co., oct 21-6t

WANTED.—An energetic and well educated party to take charge of an established business. Must have a cash Capital of not less than $1000. Salary $75 a month. PICKERING & Co., Fort street. oct 21-6 t

WANTED.—A smart boy to learn the Dry Goods business. Apply at this office. o2

WANTED.—About the 15th October, a general servant. Address Box No. 130, Vancouver, B. C. oct2

Lost.

LOST.—About ten days ago, a Lady's Pocket Book, containing a sum of money. A reward is offered for finding the same. Apply at TIMES office. oct25 3t

LOST—A lady's gold watch, in hunting case, with jet and gold bow chain attached. The finder will receive $20 reward by leaving the same at E. Crew's Baker's office. oc21

For Sale.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—One of the best in B. C. Handsomely fitted. Licensed; doing fine trade; well established; cash price $5500. Apply to PICKERING & Co., Fort street. oc 21-4t

FOR SALE.—Fruit and Cigar Business. Good location; well established; nice stock on hand. Price $750 a bargain, apply to PICKERING & Co., Fort street. oct 21-6t

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated, within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

FOR SALE.—About 50 acres of excellent land along the line of Island Railway, suitable for all purposes and near to proposed Railway Station. Plenty of water on the property. Address "FARMER," TIMES Office. aug 21-

To Let.

FOR RENT.—The commodious store next to the Poodle Dog Rotisserie. For particulars inquire at the restaurant. oct 21-tf

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms to rent with or without board, in a private family, near the central school. For Address Apply at this office. sept 30-1m

Meetings to be Held.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad Streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT, IS GIVEN AT TEMPERANCE Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

MIDWIFERY.
MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street over Gomell's grocery store. m 2tf

LOOK HERE!

$2000 will buy a Watson's Sawmill and Engine,

Twenty-five horse-power, only three months in use.

$500 will buy an 8-horse power Hoisting Engine in good order.

ALSO FOR SALE.

20 heavy Horses
30 Cooking Stoves
150 Cross Cut Saws
6 Blacksmiths' Outfits
40 sett Blocks, Ropes, etc.

The above will be in use to the 1st of November. Apply to
McDERMID & ROSS,
oct9 2w Roger's Pass, B. C.

VANCOUVER CITY.

100 Choice City Lots

FOR SALE,

IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.

Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.

Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to

SAMUEL GREER,
oct6 tf Vancouver.

FOR SALE,

A First-Class Restaurant and Hotel

In Victoria, centrally situate, fully fitted, and in good order. Rent low. Price moderate.
G. BYRNES,
oct25-novl Fort and Lazley streets.

Victoria Loan Office

44 Johnson Street.

☞ *MONEY LOANED ON ALL KINDS OF SECURITIES.*

oct1 ly

Land Registry Ordinance, 1870.

LOT NO. 13, ESQUIMALT TOWN

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATE OF LEI Chung Ye of Victoria, British Columbia, to the above mentioned Lot, bearing date the 19 day of April, 1865, has been lost, and application has been made for a Duplicate of such Certificate. Notice is hereby given that Duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date here of.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT,
Registrar General.
Land Registry Office Victoria,
October 8th, 1886. oct 8-1m

LIBERALISM EXPOUNDED.

The speech at the Victoria last night by Mr. JOHN CHARLTON, M. P., of which a very full report appears in this issue, was a revelation to our citizens. Accustomed ever since Confederation to look upon the Conservative party as the concrete essence of all that was patriotic, progressive and politically honest and pure, it was not surprising that few citizens could be found who would publicly proclaim their faith in the great Liberal party of Canada. And yet our people are not Conservatives in a party sense. They have been, it is true, supporters of the government of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, because the policy of that party promised to give, and finally succeeded in giving, to British Columbia the Canadian Pacific Railway at an earlier date than the policy propounded by their opponents. Every other consideration was subordinated to the railway issue, and in uniting for the accomplishment of that great purpose British Columbians became from necessity rather than from choice or conviction, allied with the Conservative party. But even thus early in the history of that great road, as an actuality, it has occurred to many that after all the benefits of construction were more real, and practical, and local than is the operation of the line after completion; and hence the policy formulated by the Liberal party, on that question, might have been more advantageous to the country as a whole and more profitable in the long run to the people of this province. But be that as it may, Mr. CHARLTON demonstrated most conclusively that there are great living issues, other than the railway question, which divide the Liberal and Conservative parties, and demand at the hands of every Canadian who loves his country his most earnest consideration. He reviewed the finances of the country, which under the administration of the Conservatives have been steadily going from bad to worse, and caused a sensation when he described the magnitude of the national debt—$250,000,000. He exposed, in scathing language, the bribery of members of parliament, forty or fifty of whom are supposed to vote "independently," with licenses for timber berths and railway subsidies in their pockets. The Franchise Act and the customs tariff—two questions upon which the people of British Columbia are a unit against the government—were referred to in such a convincing way that we are sure the respected chairman must have felt a twinge of conscience that he had ever been an apologist and supporter of either infamy. When he scored the useless and incompetent Senators—the registrars of the dictum of the man who appointed them—every person applauded, which is equivalent almost to saying that our local Senators were not in the audience. Mr. CHARLTON spoke two hours, and was listened to with the greatest attention throughout. The impression made upon his hearers was most favorable, and will, we believe, prove an enduring one. Liberal seed has been sown that will produce more than a hundred fold, even as early as next general election.

ALEX. McKAY'S DEATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Since my return from the funeral of Alexander McKay at Clinton, I noticed a paragraph from your paper stating that he was a resident of Nicola Valley. Mr. McKay was from East Carletown, Colchester County, Nova Scotia. He has been in this country for two years and has been in the employ of the Nicola M. M. Co. at Stump Lake since November last until the time Mr. Henderson commenced operation at Pavillion Mountain. His death, which was caused by a land slide, has cast a gloom on the whole camp, and more especially on his comrades. Deceased was a sober, honest man, faithful to his employers, true to his comrades, pleasant and kind to his acquaintances in general, in fact he was the life of a camp. It was a sad sight to view such a fine able-bodied young man cut down instantly in the prime of life, he being in the twenty-third year of his age. The accident which caused his death could not be laid to the carelessness of any party connected with the work. It must really be a sad blow to his parents and family who reside in Nova Scotia. I must give credit to the inhabitants of Clinton at large for the respect with which they have treated the remains of deceased. The rich and poor, young and old, attended the funeral service and burial in the most orderly and gentlemanly manner, the Rev. Mr. Hall officiating. I feel honest in saying it was the most respectable turn out at a funeral I every witnessed in a mountain town. Although kindly treated by the Clintonites I hope I will not have to visit them again on a similar occasion. Yours very truly,

J. MORRISON.

Kamloops, Oct. 23, 1886.

The Calgary *Tribune* says that on Saturday night as Baggageman Scott, who was coming in on the train from the west, he was arrested for smuggling whiskey in from British Columbia. Six bottles were found in his car. The prisoner was brought to Calgary in custody of the police and lodged in the barracks here.

CANADA'S LIBERALS

MR. CHARLTON'S SPEECH.

An Able and Eloquent Exposition of Liberal Principles.

Received by a Large Audience with Enthusiasm and Approval.

The Victoria Theatre was filled last evening to hear Mr. John Charlton, M. P., of North Norfolk, on the issues dividing the two political parties of the Dominion. The speech was the first public enunciation of Liberal principles from a Victoria platform, by a prominent member of that party, and naturally there was not a little curiosity to hear a gentleman whose name stands high in the ranks of the opposition. Precisely at 8 o'clock Mr. Charlton stepped upon the platform, accompanied by Dr. Milne and Mr. J. C. McLagan, and was received with cheers. Proceedings were opened at once by Dr. Milne nominating Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P., as chairman, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Shakespeare, in introducing the speaker in a pleasing five minutes speech, said that notwithstanding the fact that they were on different sides of politics, he could call him friend. There were none more liberal than the people of British Columbia, who were always ready to accord a fair and generous hearing to grit or tory. But while liberal in many ways they were terribly conservative and although glad to hear the speaker they are too hard to be converted. He then introduced Mr. J. Charlton.

Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen: It affords me pleasure to attend here, sir, and great pleasure to see you presiding over this large and intelligent meeting to-night; and, as you have very truly remarked, although at Ottawa we have not even voted on the same side of the question, there always was the most cordial, social relations existing between us. I have great pleasure in counting you as one of my friends, and if there be, in the address I shall make, any advanced sentiments which do not receive your full approval there will not be anything to render less cordial the friendly relations we have maintained. I am somewhat amused at the particular caution you have given me with regard to the character of the audience; that, although extremely liberal, they are at the same time intensely conservative; and charmed, as I am unable to shake the opinions or influence the people of this province. It reminds me of the story of the hard-headed Scotch elder after a hard contest in a theological feint who, in reply to the charge that he was not open to conviction, said 'Mac, Mac, I am open to conviction, but I wha'd like to see the man wha'd convince me.' (Laughter.) I am also very much obliged for the kind sympathy expressed by you with regard to myself and I am well aware that I might have

BASKED IN THE SUNSHINE OF FAVOR

had I not failed to range myself on the other side. I have felt that the great Dominion on which are being laid the foundations of the future required from me true service and the adoption of principle, and having certain principles and convictions, right or wrong, I have felt it my duty and privilege to adhere to them through evil and good report. (Applause.) Standing here, Mr. Chairman, before an audience composed of the residents of the fair and beautiful city of Victoria, I may perhaps be asked at the outset what my impressions are with regard to this country. I take the time table, and starting from Montreal, know that I am distant from Port Moody 2900 miles. It is an easy thing to picture it in your minds, but how long does it take to accomplish it? Then we came to branch off through the dark wilderness north of the Georgian bay; thence to the northern shore of Lake Superior; thence 400 miles to Red river; thence for 1000 miles across the illimitable prairies; thence over the Rockies; thence over the Selkirks and on till you look out upon the Pacific ocean and realize, as you are enabled to do by distance, the vastness and magnitude of the Dominion. Of course I came by the C. P. R., and it affords me great pleasure to hear

UNEQUIVOCAL TESTIMONY

as to the courteousness of its officials, the completeness of its equipment and the character of the road; and I congratulate you most sincerely on the completion of the great work, which promises British Columbia more intimate relations with the sister provinces, and I doubt not that the time is not far distant when lines of steamers will be established between here and Asia, Australia and the northwestern coast of South America; and I hope that your most extravagant dreams will be more than realized. With regard to your country I must confess that I was disappointed—happily disappointed—in finding the scenery grander than I had anticipated. Having passed over the Denver & Rio Grande, over the Central and Southern Pacific railways, I had not anticipated finding on the Canadian Pacific Railroad finer scenery than I had already witnessed in any other part of my journeyings. Nothing could compare with the grandeur of the Selkirks, and British Columbia I consider

THE SWITZERLAND OF NORTH AMERICA.

Indeed I doubt if Switzerland itself has finer scenery than that which can be seen in British Columbia. (Loud applause) Passing through the Selkirks where their sun capped peaks were glistening in the light I was impressed beyond language with the scene. Knowing the country has vast resources, but though as an agricultural country perhaps it does not compare with the other provinces, it has fisheries of vast value, enormous timber resources; it has a great reserve of minerals locked up in the bowels of the earth, and must inevitably, in the near future, in consequence of its position, become a great maritime state. And I am reminded that mountains are always associated with liberty and lovers of liberty. There is something in the kingly brow of the mountain which inspires the heart with the love of

LIBERTY AND LOFTY SENTIMENTS,

and to ensure that this country may be inhabited by noble races it is necessary that it be occupied by Anglo-Saxons and not by Mongolians. (Cheers.) I am told Mr. Chairman, as I before knew, that the head of the government of this Dominion has addressed a Victoria audience this summer, and also that the hon. gentleman who presides over the Department of the Interior has done the same, and that I am the first member of the Liberal side of the House of Commons who has been accorded a hearing in this place. I feel deeply the honor of that position and more so the responsibility; and I hope that I may be able to present to you to-night, and possibly in some way to carry conviction, the fact that we have principles as a party and that we have in some sense the confidence of the Dominion. I have to tell you why I am

A CANADIAN LIBERAL

and why I am a member of the loyal opposition of the House of Commons. I am told that party lines here are not clearly drawn; that great principles for which parties are struggling are not contracted in British Columbia as elsewhere. I trust, Mr. Chairman, that these principles will receive to-night some consideration, and that people here will understand that there are great principles at issue for which every man who feels well for his country feels called upon to take up a position. I might appeal to local interest and prejudices; I might in answer to the challenge which I understand was given here by Sir John Macdonald, when he defied anyone to point out anything that had been done for British Columbia that had not been done by himself; I might ask what he had done for this city when its representative and premier of the Dominion; I might ask why Victoria—the

FOURTH PORT IN THE DOMINION,

(yielding as much as $852,000 a year) why for this port there has only been set apart in the estimates the paltry sum of $8,500 for harbor improvements; and why for these numerous harbors, bays and inlets there is but a grant of $10,500. The fact that a city ranking below this (St. John, N. B.) has received an appropriation of $35,000 against the $8,500 for Victoria is sufficient of itself to show undue apportionments. I may also refer to the Indian appropriation, amounting this year to about $31,000 besides that appropriated for survey services, amounting in the total to $52,000; and I understand that $28,000 of that expenditure goes into the pockets of officials and $24,000 goes to the Indians. Then again, may I not ask, with others, how it is that British Columbia has not received one cent to improve the

NAVIGATION OF THE FRASER RIVER?

But all these things, though of great interest, do not form the purpose of my subject to-night. I merely refer to them and intend to devote my attention very fully to the great principles and questions and issues of this broad Dominion. As a reformer and a liberal, I may say with regard to British Columbia that this young province deserves—whatever party may be in power—liberal treatment. (Cheers.) Her interests should be developed, and the Reform party, when it comes into power, will treat it with all the liberality that the affairs of the Dominion may warrant them in doing. In treating with the general questions I may be allowed to say a few words with regard to the C. P. R. I understand that every word of Sir John Macdonald's speech here, and that of his honorable colleague, were devoted to the C. P. R., and that the government of to-day deserved the sympathy and support of British Columbia, because it gave to the province railway communication with the east. Now, sir, this province owes the C. P. R. no party. Long ago, before the province entered confederation the question of a transcontinental railway was discussed in Canada. Probably 25 years ago a series of articles appeared in the Toronto *Globe* advocating the construction of

A RAILWAY TO THE PACIFIC COAST,

setting forth that Canada had no hope of being a nation until her territory extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and a great iron course reached through its entire territory; and the Canadian Pacific Railway was a condition of the admission of British Columbia into confederation. It was a condition resting upon the entire Dominion, binding upon all parties, a solemn compact by which the province assumed its position in confederation. Although all men conceded that the railway should be built, there were differences of opinion as to the particular route to be taken, the time that should be occupied and the mode of its construction. The first step was the Allan contract, made in the year 1872 by Sir John A. Macdonald, a contract that led to the downfall of his government in consequence of the exposure of facts showing that $374,000 had been taken for the purpose of debauching the electorate of Canada. Mr. Mackenzie succeeded to office in 1873, and in 1874 a railway act was passed which empowered him to contract for the road by fixing a grant of money or land for the purpose. Under his administration construction commenced from

PEMBINA TO WINNIPEG,

and a line from Winnipeg to Lake Superior, and before his term of office expired, there had been commenced the construction of a line of railway west of Winnipeg; and if completed as commenced the road would have been built and owned by the government. But Mr. Mackenzie was driven from power in 1878. In 1879 Sir John Macdonald announced that the road should be built partly by a subsidy from the Imperial Government. A Dominion grant of money and land was made and in a few months the C. P. Railway Syndicate contract was ratified. Under this the road has been built, and its completeness has been hastened much sooner than was at first contemplated. There were eastern interests, and these people desired that the road should be economically built; there were the central interests in regard to railway communication, and there were also British Columbia interests. The road has been built, but at great cost to the country. The C. P. R. has received in cash $70,000,000. It has received $25,000,000 in form of bonuses under the original terms of the contract. It received that portion of the road from Port Moody to Savona. The line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur and from Winnipeg to Pembina, which with the expenditure on surveys, cost $35,000,000. Then $10,000,000, for which sum the government took back land at $1.50 per acre. It received in cash and land, worth, at the rate the government took a portion of it over, $1.50 per acre, a total of $98,000,000; and for this

THEY HAVE BUILT THE ROAD

which has cost them $10,000,000 less than the amount of subsidies they received from the government. The question arises whether it would not have been better to have pursued Mr. Mackenzie's policy and have built it for less, and have had the road as well. (Applause.) I venture to say that great as the benefits will be there will arise differences of opinion and friction as to freight rates; and it would have been better to have the road owned and operated by the government, because the company is practically beyond the reach of the government in relation to rates, until it shall have been able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. upon its invested capital. I present this in order that you may understand the interest that other provinces had in this matter. Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to refer very briefly to the

EXPENDITURE, TAXATION AND DEBT

questions. Figures are somewhat dry, but it is very necessary for you all to possess an interest in figures. Even as it is with the head of a household so it is with a nation. Taxpayers should understand where the money goes, and should understand the financial position of the country; to understand it it goes to an honest or dishonest administration, and if the country is rushing on to bankruptcy, and if the government deserves the support of the electors. (Applause.) There are

THREE DISTINCT PERIODS

in the history of Canada. The first under the Macdonald regime since 1867, lasting till 1873. The second under Mr. Mackenzie, lasting until 1878, and the 3rd again under Sir John Macdonald, reaching to the present time. We commenced in 1867-8 with an expenditure of $13,486,000, which in 1873-4 increased to $23,316,000, an increase of $9,851,000 in seven years, or 72 per cent., while the population of the country increased but 12 per cent, showing that the increase in expenditure was greater by six times than the increase in population. Then came Mr Mackenzie, and commencing with an expenditure of $23,316,000 in 1878, it had increased in 1878 to $23,603,000, an increase of only $187,000 or eight-tenths of 1 per ct. while the population had increased 7 per cent. Then came Sir John Macdonald who ran the expenditure up from $23,503,000 in 1878 to $35,037,000, an increase of $11,530,000 or five times faster than the increase in population. There was a general expenditure chargeable to the general consolidated fund. Some of this was partly under control. The debt interest and subsidies which to the provinces must be paid. Charges such as those of the post-office must be met and after this the Dominion places expenditure under two heads fixed and controllable, and the character of a government is best tested by the nature of

THEIR CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE.

Now of this controllable expenditure there was in 1867-8 $3,630,000 which in 1873-4 increased by $4,694,000. Mr. Mackenzie commenced in 1873 and in 1878 there was a decrease of $1,782,000 (applause.) Then came Sir John with an increase of $6,052,000 during his second term of office. Through the first and third period controllable expenditure largely and rapidly increased and under Mr. Mackenzie the controllable expenditure considerably diminished. On the one hand there was economy and on the other hand disregard so far as economy was concerned. Next there is the Customs and Excise source from which the revenue is derived. In 1867-8 the expenditure under this head was $11,790,000; in 1873-4 it was $20,120,000, or an increase of $8,330,000 under Sir John. In Mr. Mackenzie's term it was $23,120,000 in 1873 and decreased in 1878 by $2,279,000. In 1878 with a taxation of $17,849,000 we find that in 1885 it had increased by $7,543,000; again a marked contrast in the administrations increase under Sir John and diminution during Mr. Mackenzie's term of office. Next we come to

THE NET DEBT.

We commenced with a net debt of $75,728,000 in 1867. That has increased until this year, $250,500,000 of debt has been accumulated under the administration of Sir John, the expenditure of $34,000,000 which was incurred by the Mackenzie government in carrying out the obligations of the previous Macdonald administration, for instance completing the Intercolonial road, the enlargement of canals, and carrying out certain public works at Ottawa which his successors could do nothing less than go on with and complete.

THE DEBT OF CANADA

since 1867 has increased seven times faster than the population. If you increase your expenses faster than your ability to administer the affairs of this country. I think that the verdict will be that the government has rapidly increased taxation and have managed our affairs with a recklessness opposed to the best interests of this people. I called attention to the actual magnitude of the debt of $250,500,000. The settlement with the C. P. R. has increased it $10,000,000 more, which was counted in as an asset. Then there is a deficit of $4,000,000 more. Then these $550,000 capital account—a sum that must shrink most considerably, and it is such sums as these that make up the $260,500,000. Now to be perfectly and surely within the mark, let us call the sum $250,000,000 which leaves a net debt of $55 per head for every man, woman and child in Canada. It means a debt of $11·20 for every improved acre of land by the census of 1881. It means a debt of more than double that of the United States of America. Now, Mr. Chairman, I referred a while ago to the difference between theoretical and practical knowledge of the distance derived from actually passing over the line of railway. If we sit down and begin to count we find great aid by employing the principle of

OBJECT LESSONS,

which are excellent systems with which to impress the imagination with what it would be difficult to properly do otherwise. If this debt was represented by dollar bills, each 3 inches wide and 7 inches long how much ground would it cover? 816 acres! (Laughter.) Take it in silver, worth now in London about $15 to the lb., and how much would it weigh? 8,344 tons! Load it on wagons, a ton in a wagon, each wagon 30 feet long stretched along the road, 176 to the mile, and how long would the procession be? 47½ miles long! Put it in wheat, say $1 a bushel—we used to get that for it before the National Policy, but never since. (Laughter.)—40 bushels to the load, 176 loads for every mile and how long would be the string of teams. It would be 35,511 miles long. (Laughter.) It would reach from Port Moody to Halifax and back again 5 times over. (Laughter.) Now that is the magnitude of our national debt, and in placing before you to-night the issues of the day, and in explaining

WHY I AM A LIBERAL,

I say that first of all one of the reasons we take issue with the government is the propriety of saddling the Dominion with such an enormous load of debt. We say it is dangerous, that the government has gone too far, and that the Dominion is imperilled in piling on this great mountain of obligations. We ought not to be called upon to pay a larger sum for customs per head than the United States. Then we hold that $12,782,000 derived from the customs in 1878, that yielded that revenue in a year of depression, would, when a revival came, have proved sufficient without increasing the debts and burdens placed upon the people. (Applause.) We had a change in the tariff, and the moment the change was made came a revival in trade all over the world, and a government surplus of $23,000,000. The government found very little difficulty in spending that money, but increased the scale of expenditure, and when hard times came and the revenue shrunk they found they were going too fast and the result was that, notwithstanding that taxation which yielded a revenue of $32,000,000, the same scale yielded $4,000,000 less than this country requires. In that case the fate of the National Policy is nearly settled. I may say that taxation was too high but, whatever may be my views and theories—and at one time I favored the protective policy—of that tariff, it does not yield enough to meet the expenses, and if the government cannot reduce it, the

NATIONAL POLICY IS A DEAD ISSUE.

Nevertheless we do take issue that the policy of the government in regard to the interests of this country is not correct. We point to the fact that from 1871 until 1878, when Mr. Mackenzie went out of office, manufactures had steadily increased, and that there were more prospects of giving more employment to home industries than to those of England or the United States. We deny that the National Policy created our manufactures, as hardly one exists today which was developed under that tariff. To give you an instance let me point to the Gurneys of Hamilton who accumulated $750,000 prior to the inauguration of the National Policy, that they were adding to their capital at the rate of $37,000 a year besides earning a livelihood. Other instances could be named. When the United States resumed specie payment there followed a great increase of trade; business reviving in England, France, Germany and in Canada, and the idea that the National Policy contributed towards this state of things is

SIMPLY AND PURELY A FALLACY.

Under it certain mills paid enormous dividends and business was overdone, while operatives were working only 4 days in the week. Would it not have been better with a steady, healthy growth, than one which led to enormous gains and over production? The policy did not increase the prosperity of the country, but it increased taxation. Its effect has been to injure the agricultural classes and to reduce the price of grains. England is the workshop of the world and she only wishes to interchange the production of her labor for yours. The effect of the protective policy in the United States, which has been enforced for twenty years, was to exclude foreign goods from that market. England could not go on sending out vessels in ballast to buy food, and was obliged to cast about for customers to furnish her with food and take goods in exchange; and she found it in India, whereby developing a railway system at an enormous cost, India was enabled to supply England with much of the wheat she required for breadstuffs. The result of the United States policy forced England to this course and has placed the agricultural laborer of America on a footing with the

COOLIE LABOR IN INDIA.

(Applause.) That is the reason why wheat is lower to-day in England than it has been known for the last one hundred years. That also is why the condition of trade has been depressed, fulfilling the prophecy which Jacob spoke of his son, Issachar, that he should be a strong ass. That is why farmers were bound down between two parties paying higher prices for all that he bought and burdened with lower prices for all that he sold. I remember the story told of an old Scotch beadle whose minister had exchanged pulpits, and Jock, the beadle, imagined that upon a pinch he could supply the place and suggested that he be appointed to fill the pulpit himself. The minister, somewhat amused, said: "Why, Jock, do you think you could take a text and draw an inference from it?" "I dinna ken but I could," said Jock. The minister gave him the text, and the wild ass snuffed up the last wind. "Now, what inference would you draw from that" said the minister. Jock seeing that his master was making fun of him, answered with some asperity: "Weel, the inference I would draw from that is that he would be a very long time before he got free." Laughter.) The agriculturists of this Dominion and the fishermen of this Dominion and the miners of this Dominion will enjoy the benefits of the national policy longer than the wild ass was snuffling up the wind before they get full of it. About

PROTECTION IN THE ABSTRACT,

and in general, we are told some times that scarcely a nation has attained national greatness without protection. I am willing to admit that few nations have attained manufacturing greatness without being foolish enough to have protection, but I doubt if their greatness has been due to that. England abandoned protection in 1842 and struck from the list some 1200 articles, retaining only about 25; and it was said that as a protective country was going to win. Did she go to win? No, from that date commenced an era of wonderful prosperity, and she has gone on conquering and to conquer, until she almost controls the commercial globe, and has increased four fold her exports and imports. Then, the United States had protection from 1846 to 1860, and that was long enough to demonstrate that it was the right policy for that country, and her resources was greater in 1859 than it has ever been since. Another reason, Mr. Chairman, upon which we take issue with the government is on

THE SENATE QUESTION.

The Senate of the Dominion is appointed by the government of the day. Whoever may be the premier, he in conjunction with his colleagues, fills any vacancy that may occur in the Senate. At the present moment out of 78 members 15 are reformers and 63 are conservatives, and as fast as a reformer dies his place is filled by a conservative. In about 5 years more, if Sir John is returned to power, we shall probably have about 8 reformers and 70 conservatives; and at the expiration of another 5 years there might be two or three reformers left. (Laughter.) What kind of a representative body is that? Here is a Dominion about equally divided, and the upper house is not reflecting public opinion (hear, hear,) but ready to defy the people. The government of to-day might be driven out of power but that Senate would sit there and defy and block legislation; thwart the wishes of the people and play the part of an irresponsible dictator. We hold that the Senate of Canada ought to represent in some way the wishes of the people, and be amenable to the people; ought not to be a power above them, and the people should have a right to dictate as to their shape and existence, and such a body as the present senate is foreign to the genius of our institution. (Applause.) Another issue is the

INFRINGEMENT OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

When this Dominion was organized we adopted a constitution called the British North America Act, which clearly defines in the 92nd article the powers of the Dominion, and in the 93rd article defines as clearly the powers reserved by the provinces. The provinces have no right to trench upon the powers and prerogatives of the Dominion, nor has the Dominion a right to tramp upon those of the provinces. But there is another violation of the explicit terms of that constitution. Not once, but at least seven times has the government of Sir John Macdonald attempted to trample upon the guaranteed rights of the provinces. He denied Manitoba the right to use its own money to construct railways for the development of that province. In the case of Ontario he denied her territorial rights involving the possession of 110,000 square miles; of the transshipment of timber down her streams, when the constitution explicitly provides provincial jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to civil rights and the timber upon its lands; upon lands escheated to the crown, utterly over all questions of licensing shops and taverns, which the 93rd clause explicitly places under the control of the provinces. There was likewise the Insurance bill, claimed by the Ontario government to be within its jurisdiction. In Ontario an appeal has been taken to the highest judicial court in our empire, the Privy Council, and in each and every case Ontario has been sustained and Sir John Macdonald declared to be wrong. (Cheers.) And this question of provincial rights is of the utmost importance and one which the people of each of the provinces should guard with jealous care. Any government showing a disposition to centralize and trample upon such rights is a government from which the people of this country should withdraw their support. Another issue is the question whether Canada should not exercise the right for Canada of making

HER OWN TREATIES.

We are quite a little country, having more territory than the United States, and with 5,000,000 of inhabitants, and we claim that we begin to know what we want. The right to sell coal and codfish to a neighboring country, and believe that we can, if permitted, treat better through our own government than by the triangular process of allowing a British minister to do our business; and sometimes, I fear, to thwart wishes that run contrary to Imperial interests. We claim the right to negotiate our own treaties. Another issue is in relation to the

QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY

with the United States. We believe it a matter of the utmost importance to the whole Dominion that we should be able to export lumber, fish and coal into the American market free of duty. I know it would be a great boon to British Columbia and many of the other provinces, Quebec and the maritime provinces. I may be mistaken, but I know quite well that the representatives of the maritime provinces supporting the government are opposed to reciprocity, because they are afraid that too great concessions would be granted the American government. If Canada is allowed to export to that country, free of duty, coal, lumber, grain, live stock and the produce of the soil, she must expect in return to allow American goods to come into Canada. It cannot possibly be a one-sided bargain of all give and no take. Now the manufacturers were opposed to giving any consideration or making any concessions and opposed reciprocity, and thus thwart it. In consequence of their potent influence with the government I do not believe that the efforts to obtain reciprocity have been as vigorous and as well-directed as they might have been. But we realize its importance and pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to secure it. (Applause.) Another question upon which we take issue with the government of the day is not perhaps a living issue at present, but is one which has lately been. I refer to

THE GERRYMANDERING ACT

introduced at the end of the session of 1882, and to affect the elections, the government having resolved to dissolve that parliament within a few weeks of its passage. By the terms of the British North American Act Ontario was entitled to four additional members, and in order to provide her with them, in place of taking four of the six counties which had a population twice as great as the basis of representation, they proceeded to cut the lines of 26 counties to *equalize* representation. At the very moment they did this there were five ridings which had six less than the average, four in New Brunswick and 27 in Quebec, none of them having within 6000 of the required population; while in Ontario, out of 32 seats, there was a deficiency of 1500, and in the western counties an excess of 1200. So that the basis of representation was much more unequal. There was no excuse for applying such process to Ontario, which had sixty-five ridings cut to pieces to provide four seats. All this was managed by that villainous Gerrymandering Bill, so that 250,000 people in Ontario elected 56 representatives, and 250,000 elected only 56. It reminds me of the story of two Yankees who said to an Irishman: Pat, suppose the devil had the choice which of us three do you think he would take? and were answered, of course he would take me, because he is sure of both of you at any time. (Laughter.) So it was with Sir John. He was sure of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec, but not of Ontario, so he accordingly reconstructed it to suit his own purpose. (Applause.) This jerrymandering business

ORIGINATED IN MASSACHUSETTS

In 1882 and consigned to political oblivion and infamy every man connected with it, and it was not as villainous either as that of 1882; and we hold that so dishonest a political act is one calculated to sap the foundations and systems of political morality, and that such things ought not to have been permitted, being subversive of morality, and the government of the day caught to be condemned for the great political crime committed in 1882. (Cheers.) Another question is the entire

Continued on Fourth Page.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1886.

THE DAILY TIMES.

—Published daily and weekly by the—
VICTORIA TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LD.

OFFICE—Yates Street, next to Frank Campbell's Corner.

DAILY TIMES delivered in all parts of the city by carrier, at 25 cents per week.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion, 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25c.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

a published every Friday morning, is an excellent readable family journal, sent to all parts of Canada and the United States free of postage.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per year $2.00
" " " six months 1.00

TERMS—Strictly in advance.

Address, THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

IS IT A PROGRESSIVE STEP?

The Ottawa *Evening Journal* states that a strong agitation has been set on foot by Reform Clubs, in favor of the payment of an indemnity to members of parliament. It is contended that the present system of requiring representatives to give their time to the country's service, without any indemnity, practically excludes all but persons selected from the monied classes from participating in the Government of the country. The development of a democratic spirit in Britain has been great within the past few years, and many representatives are now chosen to Parliament, who a few years ago would not have had the slightest chance of election. The extension of the franchise has also brought to the front a large body of voters who desire to be represented by members of their own class, who understand their wants, and are in accord with their sympathies. The non-payment of members means practically the exclusion of these, or that those elected shall appeal like paupers for support in order that they may attend to their legislative duties. Indignation has been frequently expressed by the opponents of Home Rule at seeing constant appeals being made to Irish-Americans for aid, by the Parnellites, but it is forgotten that without such contributions, it would be impossible for the Home Rulers to maintain their parliamentary strength. There is no alternative but that they shall obtain this aid or allow the movement to collapse. Were the reform now being agitated for carried out the Irish parliamentary part would be practically independent and less likely to be governed by extremists in America, whose principal aim is to humiliate England or dismember the empire. A policy could be pursued which would have for its single object the remedying of grievances under which the people of Ireland are laboring. It would thus seem to be a wise policy from several points of view, and not only wise policy but a beneficial reform, that parliament should do in England as is done in Canada, contribute a reasonable indemnity to its members.

CANADA'S POPULATION.

Among the points of general interest printed in the "Statistical Abstract" lately issued from the Department of Agriculture, are tables showing the percentage of increase of population in the various provinces, as follows:

	1871.	1881.	Inc.
Prince Edward	94,021	108,891	15.8
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	13.6
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	12.4
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	14.1
Ontario	1,620,851	1,923,228	18.6
Manitoba	18,995	65,954	247.2
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	36.4
Totals of Canada	3,634,624	4,324,810	19.

The territories in 1881 had a population of 56,446.

The nationalities most numerously represented and their percentage of the population:

	No.	Per cent.
French	1,298,529	30.04
Irish	957,403	22.15
English	881,201	20.35
Scotch	699,863	16.22
German	254,319	5.88
Indian	108,547	2.50

The numbers of adherents of the principal religious denominations in the Dominion were as follows:

	1871.	1881.	Inc. per cent.
Roman Catholics	1,552,413	1,791,982	15.43
Methodists	592,540	742,981	25.18
Presbyterians	574,581	676,165	14.24
Church of England	521,774	574,818	12.05
Baptists	249,014	291,525	16.56

The denominations mentioned comprised the following percentages of the total population in 1871 and in 1881:

	1871.	1881.
Roman Catholics	42.71	41.43
Methodists	16.33	17.17
Presbyterians	15.81	15.63
Church of England	14.34	13.29
Baptists	6.86	6.85
Others	6.52	5.63

IT looks as if the conversion of Sir JOHN to Prohibition may not be far off. According to the Regina *Leader*, Mrs. YOUMANS the temperance lecturer, has had an interview with him, at which our astute and experienced Premier, apparently quickened by the lady's "forcible and stirring," but to most people rather stale, comparison of the granting of a license to HAMAN to kill MORDECAI and the Jews, to the license system of the present day,—declared that "as soon as he saw that public opinion demanded Prohibition he would do all in his power to give Prohibition to Canada." Was the *Mail's* recent conversion but an *ballon d' essai?*

NORTHWEST AFFAIRS.

In his speech at the opening of the Northwest Council, at Regina, last week, Lieut.-Gov. DEWDNEY stated in 137 townships heard from in the Territories 71,951 acres of land were under cultivation, and that 1,400 acres of new land had been broken during the year. Concluding the great fertility and easy cultivation of our vast prairie estate, this is hardly a showing to be proud of. A little over 500 acres in a township—and this is evidently true only of the townships best settled—under cultivation, and slightly over ten acres of new land broken in each during the year! Some of our school children might reckon how long it will take to bring the great Northwest under cultivation at this rate of progress. Mr. DEWDNEY's school statistics are far worse. There are in all, he reports, 96 schools in the Territories with 2,786 pupils. What a commentary do these two companion facts afford upon the policy which has, by its vexatious land regulations and more vexatious delays in issuing patents, so retarded the settlement of the country, and which has by its system of allotments and reservations and grants to colonization companies so separated and isolated the settlers who have gone in that schools and churches are almost impossible outside of the towns. Mr. DEWDNEY adds that "there never was a time when the Indians were more contented, cheerful, or better disposed toward their white brethren than at present." Those who remember how persistently blind were Mr. DEWDNEY and his officials to the signs of coming danger, until the rebellion burst forth, will know how much value to attach to this rose-colored representation. It is very likely, however, that after the recent experience, there may have been a temporary lull in the rotten flour and bacon trade, and that the Indians are being treated less inhumanly. Every one who has resided in the Northwest knows that the Indians are, as a rule, peacefully disposed, and that nothing but cruel injustice and harsh treatment could goad them into rebellion. Their tractibility is, on the whole, wonderful, and the burden of guilt which rests upon those whose neglect, inhumanity and greed were responsible for the late outbreak, correspondingly great. We do not know whether Mr. DEWDNEY vouchsafed any statement as to the amount of the year's revenue from the sale of the permits by which he is enabled to pose as a little autocrat and to nullify to a great extent the blessings which should result from the enforcement of prohibition in the territories.

RELIGIOUS WAR IN INDIA.

Advices from India announce the breaking out of a civil war at Delhi between the Hindoos and Mohammedans. As yet the affair is comparatively unimportant, and mostly confined to street riots, in which only a few persons have been killed. But from the character of the contest and the natures of the races that are conducting it, we are led to fear that this expression of fanatical zeal may at any moment assume proportions threatening the safety of all northern India. For a long time the followers of the prophet have been quietly, yet carefully and energetically, pushing their way among the dense population of this country, adopting a course radically different from that pursued by the propaganders of their faith in other regions. Almost anywhere else the chief argument in establishing Mohammedanism has been the very conclusive one of sheer force. In this manner Egypt, Turkey and vast portions of Asia Minor were converted to the faith of the Arabian dreamer, and during the first five or six centuries after his day hundreds of millions became the disciples of his teachings, simply because that was the only course open to them with a prospect of continued mortal existence. Strange to say, a great majority of these forced converts in a short time became as fanatically active as their captors, and most of the terrible work with which Mohammedanism can be justly charged has been done by those who were compelled to adopt its teachings. But the missionaries of this faith who have labored in India have generally pursued a peaceful policy. The regions between this country and the headquarters of their religion are of a nature to prevent the advance of a conquering host, after the method adopted in other sections, and under any circumstances, the time when religions can be introduced by physical power has long since passed. Recognizing this fact, the Mussulmen, in their attempt to gain a commanding position in the land that, next to China, is the most populous of any on earth, have avoided all conflict when such a course was possible. Thus far their work has been principally confined to northern India, and in the vast cities along the Ganges surprising success has attended their efforts. However, the Hindoos, who have a far greater hatred of these proselytes than for the most ardent Christian, will not let them march on their way without material opposition and a spark of the religious antagonism which they are constantly manifesting is liable at any moment to kindle into a blaze and inaugurate a conflict whose magnitude and duration may pass the limits of all similar struggles.

British Columbia
MILLING & MINING CO. Ld.,

ASSESSMENT No. 8.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office (new bank of British Columbia building) Government street, Victoria.

The stock on which the above assessment remains unpaid after the first day of November next shall from and after that date be deemed delinquent. Dated 28th Sept., 1886, by order of the Directors.

W. MONTEITH, Secretary.

Sept. 23-1m

Coal! Coal!

WELLINGTON COAL
STILL IS KING.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND OUR USUAL superior stock of Wellington Coal, which we guarantee

Will Burn Brighter and Last Longer

Than any other Coal in the market, and

Give Better Satisfaction

Than any Coal ever mined on the Island.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

Central Coal Yard,
FOOT OF JOHNSON ST.

DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER.

Telephone Call 13.
oct22 1m

To Coal Consumers.

The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited).

W. T. DRAKE is now prepared to supply consumers with the

BEST NANAIMO
HOUSEHOLD COAL

(In quantities of one ton and upwards.

Price, Cash—$7 per ton of 2000 lbs.

The Coal will be hand-picked and delivered in sacks of 100 lbs. each. Orders to be sent to the undersigned, at Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf.

W. T. DRAKE,
oct20 1m Agent For the Vancouver Coal Co.

COAL, COAL!

Wm. Croft

Has on hand and for sale:

Vancouver Coal Co.'s Nanaimo Coal, at

$7 per Ton

In quantities of One ton and upwards.

OFFICE--FOOT OF YATES ST.

TELEPHONE CALL 140.
oct18 2w

Fishing Season, 1887

J. & W. STUART,

Musselburgh, Scotland, are now receiving through

Robert Ward & Co.,

Sole Agents for British Columbia,

Orders for Spring delivery for their manufactures of

NETS AND TWINE,

The merits of which is now so thoroughly established among all the leading canners of the Pacific Coast.

Special attention is directed to

STUART'S PATENT

Double-Knitted Mesh,

Recently invented, after infinite pains and great cost to the manufacturers, and which will now fill a long felt want among fishermen at a reasonable price.

Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

ROBERT WARD & CO.,
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J. C. DEVLIN,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

DeCosmos' Block, Government St.

DEALER IN

Eastern Cheese, Butter, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal.

Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited.
sep30-1m

J. & A. Clearihue,

Commission Merchants and Manufacturers' Agents.

Dealers in Fruits and all kinds of Produce. Consignments solicited.

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.
oct1 1m P. O. BOX 595.

H. R. ELLA,

SOLE AGENT FOR

J. H. Cutter Bourbon Whiskey

Val. Blatz Milwaukee Beer,

White Rock Mineral Water.

Has also an assortment of

Wines and Liquors.

Samples—
Cor. Fort and Broad-Sts.

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 52-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity.
Apply to
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Private Detective

AND ENQUIRY OFFICE. Enquiries of every description, confidentially conducted. Correspondence to all parts of the globe.

PICKERING & CO.,
Victoria, B. C.
P. O. ox 631. Telephone 1. aug 4 3m

1886. FALL 1886.

LANSDOWNE HOUSE,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

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CASH BOUGHT IT--LOW PRICES WILL SELL IT.

Mantles, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Curtains, Quilts, Blankets, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Berlin Wool, in all shades, per pkt	37½c	*Hosiery, good make, 3 pair for*	50c
Canton Flannel, 14 yds for	$1 00	*Yarn, in all colors, per lb*	65c
White Calico, 14 yds for	$1 00	*Ladies' Linen Collars, each*	12½c

DRESS GOODS in all the new materials, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 37½c, 40c, 50c, to $1. Send for Samples.

NOTE THE ADDRESS--Lansdowne House, Yates Street.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, Proprietor.
oct2

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Leave Victoria Every Day, except Sunday, at 6 a.m. (5:45 local time).

Making immediate connection with Trains from

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ROBERT IRVING, Agent.

JOHN J. BYRNE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent. sep17

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—IMPORTER OF—

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CHEAP BOOTS
CHEAP VARIETY STORE
AND SHOES
DOUGLAS ST., Vic.

Mason's Fruit Jars, 2qts, $2.10; qts $1.75.

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ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent.

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

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WM. PHILIPPS
SEALS DIES MONOGRAMS CARDS CRESTS JEWELRY
ENGRAVER
COFFIN PLATES DOOR PLATES STEEL & RUBBER STAMPS HOTEL CHECKS
VICTORIA B.C.

Yates Street, above Douglas.

TOWN OF FARWELL

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

FOR SALE,

A PAYING BUSINESS

IN NEW WESTMINSTER for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $120. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july10

Closing Out Sale

Messrs. SHEARS & PAGE

Announce that having decided to discontinue business, they will

COMMENCE ON THURSDAY NEXT, 7th inst.,

—TO—

CLOSE OUT, AT COST,

Their Entire Stock of DRY GOODS, including a large shipment of Novelties and Staple Goods.

ALSO, SEVERAL CASES OF

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

S. & P. take this opportunity to thank their many customers for their kind patronage in the past, and at the same time to inform them that this being A GENUINE CLOSING OUT SALE, all Goods will be sold for CASH ONLY.

We respectfully request that all outstanding accounts be settled at an early date.

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OSHAWA MOWERS.

They surpass all other Mowers in Workmanship, quality of material, excellence of construction, and in performance of work.

New Model Threshers.

They are the best Threshing Machines in the world, do the largest amount of work, give the cleanest product and are the best constructed in America.

Portable Engines.

No better Agricultural Engine made; they give satisfaction to Threshers.

Hall Threshing Machines.

The best in the market for Horse Power; long established repute.

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None to equal them; superior to all others.

Champion Reapers, Woodbury Horse Power, Planet Horse Powers, Pitts Horse Powers, California Horse Powers, Dougherty Shingle Machines

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All sizes, from 5½ up to 96 inches in Diameter.

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Cheap Copying Presses.

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Dennison's Seals, Labels and Tags.
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FOR YOUR CLOTHING,

When you can secure the Finest Suits for Men and Boys at Lower Rates than previously offered at the

GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE.

We have just received an Elegant Stock of

Underwear, Fine Shirts, Hats, Neckwear,

Satchels, Trunks, and the Latest Novelties in Gents' Furnishing Goods, which are open for Exhibition. REMEMBER THE PLACE:

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YATES STREET, VICTORIA. [sept24 3m] W. J. JEFFREE.

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Port Townsend, Washington Ter

BOARD—Per Week, with Lodging, $5.
Single Meals, 25 cents.
Best of accommodations and everything in first class style. Billiard and Pool Tables.
july17 (CAPT. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

The Gordon Hotel,

Johnson St., between Store & Wharf

WHERE "OLD BOB" will be found at his usual business of selling BAD WHISKEY, but good Cigars.

The undersigned cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

ROBERT McDERMOTT.
Victoria, January 8th, 1886. jan8

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Board and Lodging, per week ..... $5.00 and $6.
Board, per week $4.50
Beds, per night 50cts

No Chinese Employed.

The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

sep18 JOHN BEIRYMAN, Propr.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

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Is the most desirable FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the City.

TERMS MODERATE.

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The Only First-Class Hotel in Vancouver.

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Between Government & Broad Sts.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

FIRST CLASS in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call.

Meals from 15 cents upwards.

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oct18 6m Proprietor.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED FOR strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first class accommodation. Free 'Bus.

sept22 3m BENNETT & CO., Proprietors.

THE COLONIST HOTEL,

BEACON HILL.

Lovely Scenery! Beautiful Surroundings!

A pleasant and healthful summer resort, overlooking Juan de Fuca Straits, and only one mile from the Postoffice, Victoria.

Families can be provided with suites of room at moderate charges. A first class Cook has been engaged. Telephone call 547. mar22

J. H. MARER,

Just arrived from San Francisco,

Manufacturer

—OF—

FINE FURS,

Will open business in the New Building of the Bank of British Columbia

On Monday or Tuesday next.

SEAL SKIN COATS

Made to order, Dyed, Altered and Repaired.

Fur Trimmings,
Capes, Caps, Muffs,
Victorines, &c.

A Specialty made of Fur Robes. aug1

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ERECTED

A STEAM HAMMER

On his premises, and having all the

Latest and Most Improved Machinery.

Is prepared to execute every kind of

Heavy Forging and Blacksmith Work in all its branches

All orders punctually attended to.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
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PAWNBROKER

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in men and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street, between Broad and Government. s23

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation, which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply on the premises, Eureka Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria. m2555-tf

FORCED APART.

BY W. CLARK RUSSELL.

Author of the "Wreck of the Grosvenor," "A Sailor's Sweetheart," &c.

CHAPTER IX.

A SAIL RIGHT AHEAD.

Much, inevitably, there was in Cuthbert's position to make him miserable. Could Lieutenant Transom have promised to put him ashore next day, the young fellow would have plucked up heart and swung his glass like a man, but there was a bitter prospect of his detention lasting, with risks of death between, and never a chance (it might be) to send his story to Jenny. Scarce could he hold up his head pleasantly as Transom tried to rally him. Indeed, he was no philosopher; or rather, he was a very bad one.

Such a night as Cuthbert passed a man had need to commit murder to merit. All through the hours the thunder of water sweeping past was in his ears. The bull's eye over his head had changed from ebony to silver before his pained and heavy eyes closed, and then for a while the poor fellow forgot his sorrows in sleep.

The bell on deck was striking when he awoke. While he was dressing a marine presented himself.

"The first lieutenant's compliments, sir, and when you are dressed you will breakfast with him," said the man, as erect as a sentry in his box on the deck that kept Cuthbert staggering.

This invitation was, of course, promptly accepted, and in a few minutes Cuthbert followed the marine into a large cabin with a ceiling garnished with small arms, stout lockers around their seats, charts on the walls, and a table laid for breakfast. Here he found the first and second lieutenants. Both men were fine specimens of naval officers of those days—the days of Cochrane and Strachan—Transom in middle age, and the other young, but both with hard, stern lines of resolution carved in their embrowned faces, both with the hearty, open look of brave spirits, dressed in uniforms that smelt of gunpowder, and one of them with a cutlass scar behind his ear, and the other with two stumps for fingers on his right hand.

They were civil. Cuthbert with blunt politeness, and breakfast being served, invited him "to fall to at once, for we are rising the royals of a big ship right ahead," says Transom; "and we never there's anything visible on the horizon but we always accept it as a hint to bear a hand in stowing ballast."

"How the devil came young Towplank to take you for a servant?" exclaimed the second lieutenant, scrutinizing Cuthbert admiringly. "If there was mess enough to see your hands by they should have satisfied him that you were not his man, supposing him sober."

"He was sober enough. I explained to your captain that this midshipman gave me no chance of representing myself," replied Cuthbert. "I can only trust that Sir Peter Grahame will put me ashore soon—anywhere."

Transom looked grave, but said: "Well, well, there's no telling what will turn up. When your people find you missing, be sure they'll start on such a hunt after you as will bring them to the true cause of your disappearance. It will be known throughout Gregson's that our press gang took three men last night, and do you suppose your wife and father will not hit upon the Cleopatra as the reason of your sudden vanishing?" A question that brightened up the poor fellow wonderfully.

Down to the flying wind was the Cleopatra, stooping with a leaning bow, ripping up the breast of the water as a dog slants his head to make a better lever of his jaw. The mighty press of sail filled the blue sky overhead with thunder, and the base of the sweeping tower of canvas was an acre of foam.

Sir Peter Grahame paced the deck aft with a telescope, which from time to time he leveled at some object ahead; he bowed to Cuthbert, but seemed too preoccupied to speak. A crowd of men were on the forecastle, pointing forward and conversing in low voices, some of them looking aloft, or at the water rippling past, with grins of satisfaction.

The first lieutenant came to Cuthbert, after exchanging a few words with the captain.

"There is a sail yonder," he said, "which we have reason to believe is the Guerriera. If she shows French colors we shall fight her. We are rising her fast, for nothing can stand against the Cleopatra on a bowline, and Sir Peter has instructed me to request that you will go below and remain there on the order being given to clear for action."

"Mr. Transom, I hope Sir Peter will not insist on my going below. I may be of use on deck, and am willing to fight with the man."

"Well spoken, Mr. Shaw, and a generous offer," replied Transom, glancing with a smile at Cuthbert's hands. "But, my dear fellow, you must think of your wife. However, we'll leave the matter for the present. The ship may prove a non-combatant—perhaps an East Indiaman. One can't detect nationalities twenty miles off."

With which he returned to the captain, and they walked the deck together.

An hour went by. Suddenly the men forward heard the first lieutenant, who worked his telescope in the main rigging, sing out: "She has clewed up her royals and topgallant sails, sir, and her mizzen topsail-yard is down on the cap. Now she hoists her colors! They are—oh, confound this jogging!—they are—they are——"

"French!" shouted Sir Peter, and down sprang the first lieutenant, and in a trice there was shrill whistling and quick movement among the men, and a coming and a going, and then a steady stand.

CHAPTER X.

THE ACTION.

At ten of the forenoon the Frenchman lay plain on the sea, with colors flying, muskets in her tops, and her bulwarks black with the heads of her men. A big frigate she was, of the graceful shape which the British were all too slow to copy in their dockyards; and the Gallic cocks in her henroops might well have swelled their throats with derisive screams when they beheld the English sparrow sailing down to grapple with the hawk.

The first shot fired came from the frigate, when she was still out of reach of the Cleopatra's guns. Cuthbert saw the glance of yellow flame and the smother of white smoke; the ball whirled up a little pillar of froth out of the sea close alongside, and then came the report, dulling its sting against the wind's teeth.

"My lads," exclaimed Sir Peter Grahame, standing at the quarter-deck capstan with his hat in his hand, "yonder ship is the Guerriera. None of the enemy's ships has done more damage to our peaceful merchantmen than she. She is a big nut to crack, but our heels are shod with British iron, and we'll grind the kernel out of her yet. Hold on all till you get your orders, then make one man of yourselves. Now God be with us!"

A cheer like a broadside was given; the helm put over, the lofttier sails furled and the Cleopatra drove on toward her enemy.

The Cleopatra's flying jibboom pointed due amidships of the Guerriera; the by length of a pike was the wheel put over, round swept the Guerriera's helm, that she might rake the Cleopatra as she passed under her stern. But lo! the brig, twisting on her keel like a yacht, put her nose at the revolving Frenchman and blaze! blaze! went her two bow chasers, and down came the flag of the republic, along with the gaff and a spatter of canvas shreds. A minute later the vessels lay broadside on to one another, as close as two houses on opposite sides of a street; and simultaneously from both of them leapt out a line of flame, with a roar as of a mountain rent in twain by an earthquake and the smashing and splintering of woodwork, while all between was smoke.

(To be Continued.)

A HAMMOCK SONG.

Swaying, swaying, softly swaying in the seaweed scented breeze,
Gazing at the sunlight, flinging golden glances through the trees,
Listening to the drowsy droning of the never tired bees.

There's some magic in the motion, some strange spell we do not know,
A weird power it has to conjure visions up from long ago,
By its swinging cradle motion, slowly, softly to and fro.

All the world of work and wisdom fades behind us, it is naught,
Clear before our charmed vision, Spanish castles rise unsought,
And the shadow land is round us, and the realm of dreamy thought.

What is this strange power that holds us?
'Tis some slight, subtle spell,
Born of swaying, ever swaying, like the tolling of a bell,
Or the rocking of the ocean, and the salty seaweed smell.

Lying lazily, we linger in the land of day dreams bright,
Drinking deep from fancy's fountain, draughts of quiet, calm delight,
Till the eastward lengthening shadows warn us of the coming night

Still we linger, scarcely heeding how the happy moments go,
What care we for time that passes? We are swinging to and fro,
With that magic cradle motion, swaying, swaying soft and slow.

—"K. M. M.," in N. Y. Mail and Express.

Pen Picture of Louise Michel.

Finally we reach the top. For a moment we pause. It seems a rude break on our reveries of cleanliness, sweetness and prettiness to meet this woman. For all people have told us she is such a dreadful person, so unkempt and uncanny. However, we are in for it now. So we give a sniff at our roses, and, falteringly, knock. At once the door is opened, and we see this troublesome person, who replies to our query: "Yes, I am Louise Michel, pray enter." Then we present the roses. She is overjoyed, her face lights up, her voice grows softer, and before she will say one word more she fetches a jug of water for the roses. During this time we photograph her on our mental camera.

A tall woman with a slight stoop. Feet encased in coarse wool plaited slippers. The whitest stockings possible, a black alpaca skirt to her ankles. A piquet dressing jacket of dark spotted pattern, made very large, indeed slouchy, yet clean, shining from recent ironing. Black hair with a few white threads, cut short, lying in loose waves to the neck; a pale, oval face, strong, decided features; in the throat that painful swelling a curse to France, in the way of national diseases, known as the "goitre," and above all the most marvelous eyes I've ever seen—keen, expressive, deep, gray-black, veritable windows of the grand soul looking defiantly through them. Not a feminine, yet not a masculine woman. A lioness, yet as often a lamb. The former nature showing itself in her firm handling of subjects to be canvassed, her hatred of oppression, her fanaticism, if you will. The latter nature seen immediately in the affectionate way she takes to arrange the posies effectively, and, as she seats herself, in the trick she has of placing one of her long, firm hands restfully within the other, in an attitude of gentle listening, incongruously, perhaps, reminding one of some student at a college class. A voice which fills your ears with harmonious inflections and has a magnetic power, also, of filling "the soul within the sense" of whoever is addressed. This is Louise Michel.—Paris Cor. Boston Herald.

Our Congressmen and Their Salaries.

When a member dies his pay ceases on the day of his death. The salary of the successor commences the day after the decease of the former member, though the election may not occur for several months. The new member, in other words, draws pay for time he never served. A member is allowed twenty cents mileage each way, or forty cents a mile one way, and he can check for the full amount of both trips when he takes his seat. He is allowed $125 a year for stationery. The most of this sum is pocketed. The members draw their money in different ways. There are probably twenty of the present house who let their salaries run into nest eggs. There are a couple of dozen members who always overdraw, or rather, borrow from the head of the bank. They borrow or get in advance sums ranging from $10 to $500, and at the end of the month they have nothing. The great majority of the members draw all that is coming to them at the end of each month, particularly those who have their families with them. Some of them never see an outside bank, but let their monthly salaries remain, and draw it out in small sums. Others take out their salaries and place them in other banks. But this is not done as much as formerly. A number of them got caught in the Middleton bank that broke some time ago. Most of the members do all their financial business over the counters of the Congressional bank, and some of them pile checks up as high as $60,000 in a single session.—Boston Transcript.

German Societies Opposed to Usury.

To a number of societies formed in various large towns in Germany for the suppression of usury, may now be added another one about to form in Berlin. These societies have for object to become a neutral rallying point for persons of all parties and confessions, and to collect material for the exposure of usurious establishments, on the supposition that in most cases a false shame prevents the ruined victims from holding their sordid plunderers responsible.—Boston Budget.

Shoe Leather Consumed in Berlin.

The question as to how much shoe leather is daily consumed in Berlin was recently discussed in The London Post, which paper arrives at the following estimate: It is assumed that of the 1,200,000 inhabitants, only 1,000,000 wear boots and shoes, at an average cost of only 6 marks per pair, lasting six months, this would cause the daily wear and tear of shoe leather in the German capital to amount to 33,333 marks.—Exchange.

Companies that insure against loss by wind storms are fast being organized in the west.

DR. LEDUC'S PERIODICAL PILLS.

These Pills are compounded from the purest drugs, from those only which are known to act upon the generative organs in females. It is a well known fact that a very large proportion of the ills to which females are liable, are the direct results of suppressed or disordered menstruation, and it is necessary therefore that safe and reliable remedy for the cure of these diseases be placed within the reach of every one. Dr. LeDuc's Pills are the oldest, most generally used, and most reliable remedy for the cure of suppressed menstruation, and other uterine diseases, and wherever they have been introduced have driven every other remedy out of the market. They were first introduced into Paris, France, by Dr. LeDuc in 1839, and have so gained the confidence of the public that they have for years been the standing remedy in every household. Ask any druggist for them. Wholesale of LANGLEY & CO., druggists, Victoria, B. C. Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo; T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. R. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeeley, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCarthey & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

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Weak, Nervous & Debilitated Men.

A Prompt, Positive and Permanent Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Premature Decay, and all Urinary Troubles, no matter how induced, or of how long standing. It restores to perfect health the YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD. This SPECIFIC is reliable, has never failed, or ever will fail, to CURE SPEEDILY AND THOROUGHLY, every case when used as directed, and the advice given is strictly adhered to. It is convenient in form, pleasant to take, and does not interfere with business pursuits. Endorsed by thousands who have used it. Be sure you obtain **Dr. Bell's Medical Discovery**, and take no other. Your Druggist will order it for you if not on sale, or by mail on receipt of

Price One Dollar.

Three to Five Packages will cure **obstinate cases** that have resisted every other form of treatment. Prepared only by

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aug18 1y

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases,

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures Bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weaknesses of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. R. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCartney & Bro., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

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PILLS.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD

MONTREAL.

Notices.

Notice.

DURING my absence in California Frank Campbell holds my power of attorney.

P. MURPHY,
Adelphi Saloon.

October 3rd, 1885 oct2

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned as Hotelkeepers at the Globe Hotel, Esquimalt, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Fisher assumes all liabilities, and takes all assets.

THOMAS DOYLE,
CHARLES FISHER.

Victoria, oct 4-1886. oct 5-1mo

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between F. J. McDonald and Henry Harris, proprietors of the Ship Inn, Esquimalt, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Henry Harris.

F. J. MACDONALD.
HENRY HARRIS.

Victoria Oct 12th 1886.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

I HEREBY give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order.

A. W. HUSON.

Victoria, Sept. 25th, 1886.

Empire Brewery.

HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery, is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.

The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.

All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.

HENNING PETERS,
Empire Brewery,
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RICE FLOUR

AND

Ground Rice for Sale

Preferable to Corn Starch for Puddings, Etc.

A Superior article of bread, free from hard crusts, is made by mixing about fifteen per cent of RICE FLOUR with wheat Flour. Put up in 10 lb. packets.

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The Canadian Pacific Railway

Is now open for Freight and Passenger Traffic and Trains are running through

Between Port Moody, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. Paul, Chicago,

And all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

The equipment of this line is all new and of the highest class. Our Sleeping and Dining Cars are luxurious, and our First and Second Class Coaches marvels of comfort. The Cuisine of our Dining Cars is unequalled; every luxury of the season is served in them.

We run the gauntlet of the finest scenery in the world—Mountains, Lakes, Streams and Prairie.

Smooth, well ballasted Steel Track. NO DUST. FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

When Going East Purchase TICKETS via Canadian Pac Railway.

☞ MARK AND CONSIGN YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS LINE.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car, Berths, and all information, apply at Office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (L.d.), Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.; or, C. P. R. Agent, Port Moody.

G. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Passenger and Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Government Street, sept11

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 2,

Taking effect July 12, 1886.

burrard Inlet Route

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver.
Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings.
Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria.
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island.
Monday at 2 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock

Plumper Pass
Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Port Hammond.
Monday at 2 o'clock, Friday at 7 o'clock

Leaves Port Hammond for Victoria,
Monday at 15 o'clock,
Friday at 19 o'clock

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass.
Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Leaves New Westminster for Hope, Chilliwhack, Sumass, and way Landings
Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Leaves Hope for New Westminster and way Places
Monday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

Leaves Chilliwhack, 8 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

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COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

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City of Sydney.....Nov 20, 2 p.m.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....Dec 11 2, p.m
City of New York.....Dec 22, 1 p.m.

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 5th, 15th, 22d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

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Established, 1879.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

ESTABLISHED 1886

Railwys, &c.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo RAILWAY.

TIME CARD NO. 1.

To take effect at 8 a. m. Sept. 30, 1886.

Going North Read Down. No. 2 PASSENGER. DAILY.		STATIONS.	Going South Read Up. No. 1 PASSENGER. DAILY.	
Dep.	8:00 A. M.	RUSSELL'S, Vic. W.	Arr.	5:40 .....
"	8:05	ESQUIMALT	"	5:35 .....
"	8:25	GOLDSTREAM	"	5:05 .....
"	9:40	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	"	4:00 .....
"	9:50	COBBLE HILL	"	3:50 .....
"	10:05	McPHERSON'S	"	3:35 .....
"	10:20	COWICHAN	"	3:20 .....
"	10:25	DUNCAN'S	"	3:20 .....
"	10:30	SOMENOS	"	3:10 .....
Arr.	10:50	CHEMAINUS	"	2:50 .....
"	11:00	NANAIMO	Dep.	2:30 P. M.

Winter Arrangements.

AFTER THE 1ST NOVEMBER NEXT AND until further notice, in addition to the regular train service, special trains will run as follows:

Leave Nanaimo.....8:00 a.m. Saturdays
Arrive Russell's Station, Vic. W.....11:00 " "
Leave " " .....1:00 p.m. " "
Arrive Nanaimo.....3:00 " "
Leave " .....8:00 a.m. Sundays
Arrive Russell's Station, Vic. W.....11:00 a.m. "
Leave " .....1:00 p.m. " "
Arrive Nanaimo.....3:00 p.m. " "
Leave " .....8:15 a.m. Mondays
Arrive Russell's Station, Vic. W.....11:00 a.m. "

R. DUNSMUIR, President. H. K. PRIOR, Freight & Passenger Agt. JOSEPH HUNTER, General Supt.

oct26

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at.....5:45 a.m.
Leave Townsend at.....10:00 a.m
Leaves Townsend at.....10:20 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at.....2:20 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at.....2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at.....5:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at.....4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at.....6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at.....10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at.....10:20 a.m.
Leaves Portland at.....11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at.....4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at.....6:35 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at.....7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at.....11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at.....11:20 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at.....3:20 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,
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Government street.

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W. BUCKETT

Truck & Drayman,

BEGS to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the OLD STAND, YATES STREET, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and dray. All orders left at Baker and Sons', Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention A g 2-1mo

D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR.

Eberts & Taylor,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,

Langley Street Victoria

aug 28 tf

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DRS. HALL & HALL,

Physicians, Surgeons & Accoucheurs

OFFICE—Theater Block, Douglas street.

J. C. HALL, M.D., C.M. ☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin

F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M., ☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear,

apl tf Consultation Free.

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THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

YATES STREET, VICTORIA B. C.

Rates $1 to $1 50 per day

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CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, AND ARCHITECTS.

S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs VICTORIA, B. C.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings.

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REAL ESTATE

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Real Estate Agent, Conveyancer, Rent and Debt Collector.

Money loaned. Business promptly attended to. P. O. Box 338. nov9

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J. FINLAYSON

Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C.

Dealer in FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice Tea and Coffee.

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ALBION IRON WORKS Co. (Limited.

HOME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.

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DR. VANMONCISCAR,

THE WELL-KNOWN

SPECIALIST,

Proprietor & Consulting Physician of the Only Private Dispensary on the Pacific Coast, now permanently located at

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

DR. VANMONCISCAR has made the treatment of Private Diseases of Men a special study and practice for many years. Over 4000 cases treated yearly. Recent cases of private diseases cured in a short time. Ulcers, Humors and Blotches on Face or Body cured without giving Mercury or other Poisons. Mercury is the curse of the human race. Your children will suffer from its effects. Avoid it as you would avoid any deadly Drug, and use no more. These diseases are being cured at this Dispensary without Mercury.

DR. VANMONCISCAR

is a graduate of a regular Medical College, is well known over the United States and Canada by

Thousands of Old and Young Men he has Cured.

and it is well known fact that for years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Private Diseases, thus giving him advantages for success. Dr. Vanmonciscar addresses himself particularly to those who have already tried various physicians and remedies from whom they have received no benefit, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advances. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. Vanmonciscar has so arranged his treatment that it will afford fast only immediate relief, but permanent cures.

YOUNG MEN

who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency (incapacity) Lost Manhood, Abuse of the system, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy in the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stages, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember that "Procrastination is the thief of time." So lay aside your pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who will know your case, and find immediate relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man turn and gaze upon the companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he his life to live again, then I could see no reason why he should not be happy. Let my words wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are doing. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate when your brilliancy will, like a flash, depart, leaving you a stranded wreck—desolate, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and enjoy life and happiness longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part nobly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but wreck Nature and yourself. Remember, "Large oaks from little acorns grow;" "Little ills germinate fatal diseases."

Middle-aged Men,

married or single, who are prematurely old as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by frequent evacuation of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of white, or milkish hue, and again changing to a dark or turbid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to expose curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given; but one personal interview is all cases preferred. Patients treated by case or monthly. Call early and avoid crowding. Office hours: 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.,

Real Estate Agents.

PURCHASE, SELL AND LEASE PROPERTY, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to

REAL ESTATE.

Maps showing the various districts on Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. fel2

C. B. ROBELEE,

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WHARF STREET, near JOHNSON

VICTORIA.

All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Hearse built on the Incline plan.

Charges Moderate.

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Portland Advertisem'ts

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. june7

Corbett & Macleay,

Importers and

Wholesale Grocers,

SHIPPING AND

Commission Merchants

PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

june8 D&W

J. McCRAKEN & Co.

Importers, Wholesale Grocers and

Commission Merchants,

60, 62 and 64 North Front Street,

PORTLAND, - - - OREGON.

june8

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

ROYAL FLOUR

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

☞ Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1885, 1883, 1884. Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics Fair 1885, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS,

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

☞ ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it, the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT:
ALEX. GRANT,
8 Stark street

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Windsor, Bakers and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISAAC LANNING & CO.
aug 14 tf Proprietors.

The St. Charles,

LEADING HOTEL

Of the Northwest,

Corner Front and Morrison Streets

PORTLAND OREGON.

☞ 200 ROOMS. ☜

C. W. KNOWLES, Prop.

THE HOUSE has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments.

An OTIS ELEVATOR has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground.

THE ST. CHARLES, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest.

THE RESTAURANT

In charge of CHARLES HEILMAN, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. june7

Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL.

Ten-Pin Alley Balls and Pins,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

SAMUEL MAY & CO., Victoria.
Send for Price List. marl D&W

QUEEN'S MARKET

GOVERNMENT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

L. GOODACRE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHER,

Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1886.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—In this city, on the 25th instant Martha, the beloved wife of Daniel Campbell, a native of Toronto Ont., aged 25 years. [Winnipeg papers please copy.]

The funeral will take place on FRIDAY at 2 o'clock from her late residence, Michigan street, James Bay.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The Vancouver *News* has been enlarged.

—The Portland flour has taken the medal every year since its existence.

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT

—Ask your grocer for the Portland Roller flour.

—All first class dealers and grocers keep the Portland Roller flour. Buy no other.

—Mr. Jno. Charlton, M. P., will be present to-night at the annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A., in Pandora St. Methodist Church and will deliver an address.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St.

—Go to Fisher for the best quality of cemetery marble work at reasonable prices; Gordon street, in rear of Windsor Hotel.

—Fresh oysters by the bottle delivered to all parts of the city. Young Bros., New England Bakery, Government street, between Yates and Johnson streets.

—Coal from Newcastle, N. S. W., Australia, is being sold in Vancouver at $5.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds. It is brought in the ships as ballast. A few cargoes would find buyers in this city.

—The Portland Roller Mills flour was awarded the first gold medal at the Mechanics Fair, October 16th, at Portland, Oregon, for superiority against all other Oregon flours.

—Economical house-keepers will save time and money by using Ogilvy's brand of eastern FLOUR to be had from all leading grocers and wholesale by J. C. Devlin, DeCosmos' block, Government st.

—F. C. Innes & Co., Real Estate Brokers, and Financial Agents, Vancouver, B. C., attend promptly to all enquiries about the terminal city; *Free Reading Room* for use of strangers arriving in Vancouver.

—For fancy cakes, bread, pies, and crackers of all kinds leave your orders at the New England Bakery, Government street. Wedding cakes made to order at short notice. Goods delivered to all parts of the city. Young Bros.

—The Union Debating Club meets in Quadra Street Hall this (Wednesday) evening to discuss the question that the human family has received more information from observation than from reading. All are invited to attend.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B. C. have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—The C. P. R. are advertising cheap round trip tickets over the line from Montreal to Vancouver on the 29th and 30th inst., and thence by way of this city to San Francisco. The fare is placed at the extremely low figure of $90; tickets good for seven months with stop over privileges at all intermediate stations.

PERSONAL MENTION.

H. A. White, jr., is at Roccabella.

Mr. J. Charlton, M. P., and Mrs. Charlton, went up to Nanaimo to-day on the E. & N. R. They will return this evening.

U. S. Consul Stevens who has been on the Sound for a few days returned to this city to-day. He reports Seattle to be in as thriving a condition as is Victoria.

Mr. Julian Thomas, correspondent of the Melbourne, Aus., *Argus*, arrived from the east last night, *en route* from Europe to his island home. Mr. Thomas was here five years ago, and is agreeably surprised at the evidence of progress to be seen on every hand. As a writer and conversationalist he is favorably known to many outside of Australia.

Col. J. Baker, M. P. P. for Kootenay, is in the city.

Mrs. Raybould, of Nanaimo, returned from Europe yesterday. She was accompanied by Miss Shakespeare, a niece of Mr. N. Shakespeare, M. P.

Mr. J. P. Walls came down from the mainland last night.

Mr. Theo. Davie, M. P. P. returned to the city from the mainland last night.

At the Oriental: Thos McNeely, Ladner's Landing; Geo Hayes, Kamloops; A Walter, Vesuvius Bay; Stephen Sweeny, Friday Harbor; H S Booth, Granite City; W P Trounce, Kamloops.

At the Driard: Julian Thomas, Australia; S A Malcolm, GeoM Baker, Chicago; W A M Fuller, Miss A L Fuller, Tom Jones, Philadelphia; J D Humphreys, Toronto; John Clark, Glasgow; A J Dana, Port Moody.

Passengers by the Geo. E. Starr: J S Merritt, Miss Crosby, Mrs Benton, F Gilbert, P F Morey, Turner, McCracken, W H Lynch, Kemp, Vernier, J S Tube, J Libbey, A Grant, E S Teale, J Gravely, D B Bryan, J Rielly, J King, Miss Blanchard, Recksilker, Hastings, H Griffiths, Johnson, Kane, C Wood, R Powall, M Gerrish.

MARINE ITEMS.

The ship Carrie Delap, 40 days from Kiobe, via Yokohama, with a cargo of 1,813 tons—3,626,000 pounds—of tea, half Chinese and half Japanese, arrived in Royal Roads last night. She was towed up to Port Moody to-day by the Pilot.

The Glen Lyon left this morning for Burrard Inlet in tow of the Etta White, to load lumber at Moodyville for Buenos Ayres.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Edwin Johnson, Esq., S. M.)

Annie, an Indian woman, in possession of an intoxicant, was discharged.

Wm. Raby, an old offender, for supplying liquor to Annie, was sent to prison for six months with hard labor.

Ah Hoe, violating the provisions of the health by-law, was fined $5 and $2.50 costs, which was paid.

It is expected that the Sobranje will impeach Karaveloff and compel him to resign from the regency.

The French senate has passed a bill providing for the sale of the crown jewels.

La Temps, in a pacific and friendly article on the relations existing between England and France, urges the press on both sides to refrain from exciting hostile feelings.

The London *Times* hopes that Lord Iddesleigh, foreign secretary, will tell Waddington, French ambassador, plainly and firmly, that England will judge for herself when her task in Egypt is finished.

The United States government has informed Spain it will not withdraw the proclamation re-establishing the ten per cent. duty on Spanish imports from Oct. 25th.

THE BIG BEND.

A Run Through an Interior Mining District—What is Being Done—Satisfactory Results.

A correspondent writing to the Winnipeg *Free Press* the notes of a trip through the Big Bend mining district says: I left Revelstoke with my horse, blankets and grub bag by an excellent pack trail along the east shore of the Columbia river nearly due north for about thirty miles. I came to the first mining camp on Carnes Creek; a short distance from its mouth the creek is spanned by a very substantial bridge. Here the traveler is at once impressed with the beauty of the location for a prosperous mining camp which will doubtless be established in the near future. At present there are four substantial log cabins and several tents. I was particularly struck with the appearance of one of the cabins, it was built by the government under the general supervision of the popular gold commissioner, Judge Sproat, and is at present occupied by Mr. J. A. Cameron, widely known as "Cariboo Cameron" who has located a large claim at the mouth of the creek and is making preparations for extensive work, having ordered a portable saw mill for immediate use. The faith of one of Canada's most successful miners in the richness of the creek will doubtless have a great effect in attracting the attention of capitalists to Carnes Creek. West of the Cameron claim is a large claim owned by the Farwell Mining Syndicate, composed of some of the leading business men of Farwell and the balance from Winnipeg and Manitoba. Although this claim was only taken up about the 1st of August, a large amount of work has already been done and pay is already being taken out with a good prospect of large returns in the near future. Adjoining this claim reaching to the Cameron is a very promising claim owned by Mr. Redpath, a miner of large experience in Nova Scotia, the United States and British Columbia; this claim is also yielding pay with good prospects when fully opened up. A short distance above this claim is one owned by Dr. Strother, an American capitalist, and several practical miners, who are busily engaged in turning the creek, and soon expect to get on the bed rock, which has shown good prospects.

Immediately adjoining is the claim of George Platt & Co. Mr. Platt is an old timer, who has had experience in most of the mining camps in British Columbia and the United States, and he expresses the utmost confidence in the future of Carnes creek. Still further up the creek is a Mr. Marcott, from Manitoba, who is fluming a canyon without any assistance, an undertaking which few men would attempt, and if his find should be in proportion to his pluck and energy, his independence is certainly assured. Next to this claim is the McVitty Co., who are sinking a shaft to bed rock.

THE OKANAGAN RAILWAY.

At the last session of the Dominion House, the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway was incorporated for the purpose of constructing a railway from the C. P. R. near Sickamoose Narrows up the Shuswap river and Spallumcheen valley to Okanagan lake. The district through which the proposed road would pass is reputed to be the best agricultural section of the province, while the road would render available a valuable mineral region. The promoters and incorporators are: Messrs. J. A. Mara, Jas. Reid, F. S. Barnard, R. P. Rithet, T. Earle, J. H. Turner, D. M. Eberts, F. G. Vernon, M. Lumby and Dr. Hannington. Yesterday an arrangement was effected between the company and Messrs. Larkin, Connolly and Patterson, the well-known contractors, whereby the latter will survey the line and prepare estimates as a preliminary towards construction. Mr. C. E. Perry, C.E., and Mr. Patterson will at once proceed to the locality and begin the work, and when finished will present a report. Assistance from the Dominion government, for the construction of this road will doubtless be found necessary, and in view of the millions given away to lines in Quebec and the Maritime provinces, the federal parliament could not consistently refuse the application. It would prove a valuable feeder to the Canadian Pacific, and be the direct means of developing one of the richest regions of British Columbia.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Edward Gold, of Vancouver, writes to us as follows: "I noticed an article in your daily of the 25th inst., under the heading of the 'Green Eyed Monster.' I want you to make an explanation immediately. The fracas you speak of occurred between Mr. Louis Gold and Mr. Phillip Hughes. In the first place, Louis Gold is not the proprietor of the Gold House. Hughes was acting as steward for me. Hughes and Louis Gold had some difficulty or trouble in the kitchen (as near as I can learn) and in consequence I discharged Hughes. Mr. Louis Gold was struck with a knife by Hughes, and Hughes was the attacking party, and not Louis Gold. The wound is not from the forehead to the chin and furthermore jealousy was not the cause, but as I say on account of Hughes crediting his discharge to Louis Gold. And in future I want you to be more cautious in publishing anything relating to myself."

EXCURSION RETURNS TO PORT MOODY.

Until further notice return tickets from Victoria to Port Moody and Vancouver will be sold for Sundays trip of the Princess Louise at one fare—$3.50. Tickets on sale by D. R. MUNRO, passenger agent, C. P. N. Co. ONLY.

TO BE EXECUTED.

A telegram was received by Sheriff McMillan last night from the department of justice, Ottawa, instructing him to carry out the sentence on R. R. Sproule on Friday, 29th instant. The execution will take place at 8 o'clock in the morning.

FIRE! FIRE!

W. Heathorn is now prepared to execute all orders entrusted him with UTMOST DESPATCH.

VICTORIA BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

In South Africa ten thousand Pondas have invaded Feiscebeland, burning kraals and committing depredations. The government is raising volunteers to assist them. The situation is critical.

The *Evening Journal* publishes a story to the effect that Sir Adolph Caron, Minister of Militia, becoming tired of the turmoil of public life, will shortly retire to accept the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Northwest Territories; and also that Senator Boldue will be appointed a member of the Federal Cabinet, without portfolio, and a Castor receive a portfolio in order to obtain the support of the wavering extremists.

Canadians will be interested in learning that the Marquis of Lorne has consented to be the Liberal candidate for the Ecclesfield division of Sheffield, in opposition to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, whenever an opportunity for a contest arises. It will be remembered that the Marquis sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Argyleshire from 1868 to 1878, immediately prior, that is, to his appointment as Governor-General of Canada. He endeavored to re-enter the House as member for Hampstead in the election of 1885, but was unsuccessful in his contest with Sir Henry Holland.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

DISASTROUS FIRE.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27. The magnificent stone building of the Case school of Applied Science at the east end, completed and opened one year ago, at a cost of $200,000, was burned at an early hour this morning. The discovery of the fire was shortly after 2 o'clock, and was followed by an explosion of the chemical laboratory, which blew out a portion of one of the walls. The flames then soon made short work of the fine structure. The building was four story in height and built of granite. It was furnished with all the late appliances for the demonstration of science. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The physical and chemical apparatus, and geological collections, were among the finest in the country. The building and contents were insured for about $70,000. There were from fifty to sixty students. Case school was built with money given by the late Leonard Case, Cleveland's millionaire philanthropist.

FILIBUSTERS SHOT.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—Advices from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, states that on the 10th, General E. Delgode, Lieut.-Col. Judge, Iedalicio Garia, Commander Miguel Cortez, and Lieut. Gabriel Layono, were taken from prison at Comay, Ogus, and shot in accordance with the sentence pronounced by the military court martial. General Delgodo and his unfortunate comrades were leaders in the recent filibustering expedition that descended on the coast of Honduras. Contrary to their expectations the people failed to rise upon the landing, being satisfied with the present government, and the entire party was captured by a company of rural guards, under commander Alcade.

AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—There are no new developments in the Adams express robbery. Damsel was seen at his office this morning and said he gave the Associated Press all of the facts in the case as far as they had come to his knowledge yesterday, and absolutely nothing new had turned up since. In regard to the report that Messenger Frothingham had made a confession. He said there was no truth in it they were working on theory. Messenger Story said it was not true that the latter had been arrested nor placed under survielance.

And here the wires again ceased to pulsate.

A GREAT TUNNEL.

To Connect Ontario and Michigan Proposed—Another Grand Trunk Enterprise.

The project of connecting Ontario and the United States by a tunnel under the river, which at present forms the boundary between the two countries, has been for several days actively considered by railroad men, the transfer of cars by huge ferries imposing some delay. Several years ago a small trial tunnel was run under the river at Detroit, and over $100,000 was spent in the experiment, but so much earth and quicksand was encountered that the project was definitely abandoned as too costly. Interest is again aroused by the announcement that gentlemen indirectly connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company have organized for the purpose of at once putting a tunnel under the St. Clair River at Port Huron. Two companies have been organized, with a capital of $1,000,000 each, one on the American side and the other in Ontario, and these will be combined into a joint organization next month. Work on the proposed tunnel, it is now stated, will begin at once thereafter. It will cross under the river direct from Port Huron to Sarnia, and will be one mile in length, of which 2300 feet will be under the river, 1160 feet under the ground in Canada, and 1800 feet under ground on the American side. The cost has been estimated at $1,500,000. Although a Grand Trunk enterprise, and part of its settled policy, that company has not one dollar invested in the enterprise, nor does a single corporator of the two tunnel companies own a share in the stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada. The interests of the tunnel and the railroad companies will, however, be identical, and the enterprise, its proprietors believe, will be economical and profitable to both. The tunnel will be of brick, circular in shape, with walls 30 inches in thickness. It will have only one track. If the business warrants the use of a double track another tunnel will be constructed. A careful estimate of the cost of a double track, it is said by the engineers, shows that it is more economical to build two single track tunnels than one double track tunnel. Careful surveys and borings have been made and the feasibility of the project is deemed beyond doubt. The excavation will be mixed rock, gravel and clay. It is given out that Joseph Hickson will be President of the consolidated company, Jos. Hobson Chief Engineer, and Robert White Treasurer.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONSIGNEES.

Per R. P. Rithet from Port Hammond: A B Gray & Co, A Cowan, B C S & P Co, C P N Co, E G Prior, D Spencer, G A Carleton, H A Lilley, J Crawford, M Lenz, Mann & Heron, Moody & Foster, R Carr, S Leiser, T Dunn & Co, W R & Co, W G Norris, Oriental Hotel, N Portman, J McB Smith, Johnson & Co, Brown Bros, W Prout, J C H, Fook Kee, Mrs Williams, H Saunders, S J Pitts, F Humber, Muirhead & Carter, H B Co, Chris Brethour, Gray & Dumbleton, C Doering, Geo Vienna, Brown, G Tollick, Neil Gibbons, J B Greaves & Co, Victoria Transfer Co, H E Horlock, J J Wilson, W Monroe, J Gosnell.

Per Princess Louise from Burrard Inlet: Dominion Express Co, J Wilson, McLennan & McFeeley, A Cowan.

Per Geo. E. Starr from the Sound: P McQuade, Wells Fargo & Co, J Stanton, A B Johnson, Fell & Co, R Baker & Son, A J R & Co, McDonald Bros, B B N A, Lewis Lewis, Moore & Co, H S Walker, J Jeffrey, E B Marvin, Nicholles & Renout, Welch Rithet & Co, J Sehl.

A MIDGET'S WEDDING.

In New York on the 14th instant, a remarkable wedding took took place. The bride was the Princess Lucy, 19 years old, 27 inches in height and 23 pounds in weight. The groom was Gen. Rheinbeck, who weighs 40 pounds, is 36 inches in height and 21 years of age. The pair stood on a small table in the center of the stage. The bride, who is bright-looking and quite pretty, wore a train of white silk with a lace front. On her head were the regulation bridal veil and orange blossoms. At her left hand stood the bridesmaid, Miss Annie Bell, a professional stout lady whose abundance of flesh made the bride's little figure look very tiny indeed. The little bride seemed to enjoy the novelty of the ceremony. She smiled in an amused manner and indulged in a slight blush when the pastor told her that she should bring up her children as "good Republican citizens of the United States."

There is much excitement in Lom Palanka over the arrest of the commandant who has planned the seizure of ministers while passing on their way to Tirnova, the object being to send them to Reinicus.

Stoumoff, the popular poet, intends to move in the Sobranje in favor of declaring a republic. Rumors are current that the plot has been discovered to seize the regents *en route* to Tirnova.

Continued from First Page.

GOVERMENT LAND POLICY,

by which it charges on the Northwest $2 an acre for land, while in the United States only $1.25 is charged outside of the railway belt. Its policy is one of locking out or isolating settlers while in the United States they receive encouragement. Its policy has led Canadians to settle in Minnesota and Dakota, because finding they can buy public lands for 75 cents less per acre they have stayed there, to the great detriment and loss of the Northwest. While there are 60,000 Canadians in Dakota and 40,000 in Minnesota, there is a population of only 140,000 in the whole of the broad area of the Northwest extending 1400 miles to the Rocky Mountains. It seems as though the government were afraid that the land would be settled too quickly; that settlers would get the land too cheaply and have, in fact, too good a time of it. In 1882 they formulated and introduced a measure called the Colonization Act, a measure by which they granted land to applicants nominally at half price; and 119 allotments were made, covering several townships, in which twenty-nine members of parliament were interested. Sir Alex. Galt selected a large tract of land, paid his expenses for visiting the country. The government sent Col. Davis with Sir Alexander to shew him the way. (Laughter.) Every grit or tory who got roped in was a friend of the government and they all were afraid that a king might arise who knew not Joseph and might spoil everything. I am proud to say that neither the chairman nor any other member of British Columbia has his reputation smirched by these operations.

THEIR HANDS ARE CLEAN

and the only thing I can charge them with is their error of judgment in not being in opposition. The next thing upon which we take issue is the method of granting

PASTURE LEASES.

They have granted immense tracts to supporters and their friends, who love and revere them in consequence, and have got the land stocked with one mule or horse for every thirty acres. There are fifty-eight holders of land at one cent an acre, and the government reserves these for the magnificent sum of $24,526 per year. We say that the land ought not to have been placed under lease faster than required, and that when the government decided to lease it should have been put up at public auction and the people's interests considered. Next, with regard to mineral lands it is the same way. They have been leased to favorites at an annual rental of 25 cents per acre; and in this way the heritage of the people has been frittered away and their interests trifled with and forgotten, their heritage wasted and their resources so managed to be of no benefit.

The balance of Mr. Charlton's address will appear in to-morrow's TIMES.

Great Salvage Sale.

$25,000 worth of Stationery and Books must be cleared out in thirty days.

R. C. Stationery & Ptg. Co.,
J. B. FERGUSON,
General Manager.

The old Bank of British Columbia Building Corner of Government and Bastion streets.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Cowichan Lake.

The Sportsman's Paradise. Every comfort and requisite to be had at the Cowichan Lake Hotel.
C. GREEN, Proprietor.

Gosnell's Sugar Cured Hams, are now ready at his store, corner Cormorant and Douglas streets.

NEW TO-DAY.

For Fort Simpson and Way Ports.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

THE FINE NEW SCREW STEAMER

"Barbara Boscowitz,"

CAPTAIN WILLIAMS,
Will sail from Spratt's Wharf
On FRIDAY, October 29,
AT NOON

For Naas River, Fort Simpson, Skeena and al way ports.

No freight received on the wharf after 12 o'clock noon.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEORGE E. MUNRO, Agent.
At J. D. Warren's office, Wharf Street.

For San Francisco.

Carrying H. M. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Northern Pacific Express.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s Steamer

"MEXICO,"

CAPTAIN HUNTINGTON,

Will sail from Victoria wharf, outer harbor, for San Francisco on

Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 p. m.,

Intending Shippers are requested to make arrangements for Freight as early as possible, so that room may be reserved for their shipments. Freight for shipment by her is required to be on the wharf of the undersigned by 6 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Oct. 29.

For Freight and Passage apply to
WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents.

Card of Thanks.

I DESIRE TO EXTEND MY SINCERE thanks to my friends and neighbors and other citizens who assisted the fire brigade in saving my house and property from destruction by fire on the morning of the 25th inst.

GEO. R. MAYNARD.

Where, When and How

TO BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES.

WHERE---AT MANSELL'S.
WHEN---NOW IS THE TIME.
HOW---FOR CASH.

WHY

Because he has the Largest Stock to select from in the Province, and Prices Extremely Low for the Coin.

Come and inspect Goods and Prices at

THE B. C. BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

H. MANSELL, - - - - Government Street. P. O. BOX 34.

—THE—

Arcade.

WANTED, IN

SPENCER'S

Dressmaking Department,

5 First-Class Dressmakers.
1 do. Machine Sewer.

A few APPRENTICES could also be taken.

Apply to MRS. McQUEEN, Room 10, Arcade Building, or down stairs in the Store.

DAVID SPENCER,

PROPRIETOR.

DID YOU HEAR OF THE NEW DRY AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS STORE?

No. Where is it?

—THE—

ARGYLE HOUSE,

—ON—

DOUGLAS STREET.

They are almost giving Goods away.

Wm. O'REILLY,

Manager.

LATE OF THE "WHITE HOUSE."

Bowling Alley,

YATES STREET,

Above the Clarence,

WILL BE OPEN

ON AND AFTER

Saturday, 16th inst.

JAMES BAKER,
Proprietor.

NEW GOODS.

Our New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING,

Is now complete. We have an extra large assortment of MEN'S and BOYS' OVERCOATS, which will be sold at bottom prices. Also, full lines of GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c. Suits made to order in first-class style.

A. GILMORE, - - JOHNSON STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.

REMOVAL.

Leask & Morrison,

TAILORS,

Have Removed to Government St

D. SPENCER'S OLD STAND,

NEAR FORT STREET.

ARRIVED AND IN STOCK.

Ogilvie & Co's Strong Bakers' Flour

CHOICE EASTERN TOWNSHIP BUTTER.

Prime Western Cheese.

IN LOTS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

Lowest Quotations on Car Loads.

J. C. DEVLIN.

DeCosmos Block, Government Street.

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

Boots & Shoes Cheaper Than Ever.

Having received a New Stock, suitable for the Winter,

JAMES MAYNARD

Is prepared to sell them CHEAP FOR CASH.

RUBBERS IN GREAT VARIETY.

THE PUBLIC WILL DO WELL TO CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

The London Boot and Shoe Store

DOUGLAS STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL. oct15 1m

BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF THE

ORPHANS

Of St. Ann's Convent

WILL BE HELD IN THE

THEATRE COMIQUE,

ON THE

10th and 11th November.

All donations thankfully received.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

oct20 td

Roller Skating Rink

NOW OPEN

Every Day & Evening.

Brass Band in attendance on Wednesdays & Saturdays.

sept 1

DRINK

Grenadine PUNCH

Composed of WHITE ROCK MINERAL WATER and GRENADINE SYRUP.

H. R. ELLA,
Sole Agent, Corner Broad and Fort streets

J. & A. CLEARIHUE

Have Just Received a Shipment of

NUTS,

Almonds, Brazil, Pea Nuts, Filberts & Walnuts.

YATES STREET.

oct11 1m

Stonemason's Tender.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR STONE A basement for buildings at the corner of Carrall and Water streets, Vancouver. Plans and specifications may be inspected at Hall Bros.' office, Vancouver, or the undersigned. Tenders to be sent in on Saturday, 30th October, to my office.

E. H. FISHER,
Architect, Victoria.

oct26 td